

Research Article

Advancing Translation Quality Assessment: Integrating AI Models for Real-time Feedback

Sahar Yousif Mohammed ^{1,*}, , Mohammad Aljanabi ², 

¹ Dept. of Translation; College of Arts; Anbar University, Iraq.

² Deputy Dean of Technical College, Imam Ja'afar Al-Sadiq University, Iraq

ARTICLE INFO

Article History

Received 20 Sep 2023

Revised: 12 Nov 2023

Accepted 15 Des 2023

Published 5 Jan 2024

Keywords

AI translation assessment,
User experience ,

Translation industry ,

Ethical issues ,

Real-time feedback .

ABSTRACT

With the use of AI models for real-time reception a feedback, this review attempts to show how the assessment of the quality of translation is changing. The investigation covers aspects such as the technical side of the integration, efficiency and minimization of human errors, influence upon the translation industry including its services, costs and competitiveness and so forth. User experience and feedback, ethical issues, and implementation barriers are addressed for a more holistic view of the impacts of AI translation assessment. The discussion goes further and addresses the future of it, the possible wide uptake of it, the features to be expected and the difficulties to be faced by the industry. The summary, however, shows that there is a positive change in practice where the AI will be merged within the translation assessment criteria, the barriers will be lifted and this will surely lead to modern and unprecedented standards in translation in a cutting edge of language services provided through the combination of human experts and AI techniques.



1. INTRODUCTION

It is crucial in today's unchanged, globalized, interconnected world to communicate using correct and appropriate language for the target population. A well-designed system for assessing translation quality is very important if effective communication is to take place across languages. The quality of the translation risks going beyond the levels of language accuracy and has been found to be critical in establishing levels of comprehension and helping inter-communication between cultures. The rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has inspired us to extend our study further and look for ways how AI models could be used to interactively ingrain concepts into the realm of translation. This is necessitated by the need for efficiency, speed and accuracy in modern language services [1]. With the help of cutting edge AI such as machine learning and natural language processing, our goal is to increase the efficaciousness of translation quality assessment which will help us in creating more flexible yet effective targeting of the ever-changing linguistic subtleties and terminologies. The main goal of our research is to examine the feasibility of implementing AI-driven real-time feedback systems in various fields including translation quality assessment [2]. We plan to use computational models to obtain the limitations posed by conventional assessment methods and offer such a fine grained understanding to warrant immediate enhancement of the translation quality. This research is not only of an academic nature, whereas there is an applied aspect for the industries that are based on precise and swift translations. Our research methodology is global and multi-dimensional, we harness most recent algorithms in machine learning to identify and evaluate linguistic structure, context and meaning in the converted texts. The development of these models entails using huge database containing many language varieties for effective language and translation technology training and application [3]. To further support our argument on reliance on AI evaluation, we present comparative studies, performance of AI support against traditional human management of evaluations. In some cases, there are baseline Measures of AI-assisted translation after first establishing lateral and peripheral measures. Expected results fall short of general by identifying the cases where AI real-time feedback is more advantageous than traditional feedback. [4]. our goal in this test is to show that AI models are flexible enough to adapt with the changes that take place in language, culture and specific technical terminologies. In addition, we hope that our results

*Corresponding author email: mohammad.cs88@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.70470/EDRAAK/2024/001>

can help underscore the drive for higher efficiency in translation workflows, ultimately contributing to reductions in turnaround times and overall cost savings. Our results have uses beyond a purely academic context: they are of relevance to industrial sectors that depend on translation services. The potential uses are very broad from the business to healthcare, legal and academia; AI driven real-time feedback will significantly improve communication processes contributing for smoother international collaborations and more effective cross-cultural engagements. In sum, this idea was to fill the gap between how we have assessed translation quality traditionally and what AI can do. Want us to explore and validate the AI models integration for real-time feedback we did it. By exploring and validating the integration of AI models for real-time feedback, we aspire to contribute to the advancement of language services and foster a more connected and inclusive global community.

2. THE INTEGRATION OF AI MODELS

An important paradigm change in the evaluation of linguistic correctness is brought about by the introduction of AI models into the field of translation quality assessment. Fundamentally, this integration is a painstaking procedure in which sophisticated algorithms are integrated with pre-existing translation quality evaluation systems in a seamless manner [5, 6]. The choice and use of AI models created especially for language processing tasks is where the technological complexity of this integration resides. These models, which frequently make use of neural networks and machine learning, deftly negotiate language intricacies, adding to our grasp of context and semantics. The incorporation of AI models has yielded significant benefits, as seen by their improved accuracy and efficiency in evaluating translation quality. Real-time feedback capabilities, enabled by the agility of AI-driven processes, are a game-changer, delivering quick insights on translation quality [7]. Despite these benefits, problems arise, including possible restrictions and the need for flexibility to varied language environments. Striking a balance between AI-driven efficiency and human oversight becomes critical, with collaboration between AI models and human translators emerging as an important factor. Furthermore, security, data privacy, and ethical implications are critical components that require strong safeguards to protect the secrecy and ethical usage of translated information. As the integration progresses, its flexibility to diverse languages, scalability across domains, and harmonic collaboration with human translators become increasingly important, influencing the future landscape of translation quality evaluation [8].

3. ADVANTAGES OF REAL-TIME FEEDBACK IN TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Real-time feedback in translation quality evaluation provides a number of significant benefits, radically changing the efficiency and efficacy of the process [9]. To begin, including real-time feedback improves efficiency and productivity by offering quick insight into translation quality. This immediacy enables translators to make quick changes and revisions, drastically shortening the time necessary to finish and improve translated text [10]. The ability to address possible difficulties quickly improves the workflow while also contributing to a more agile and responsive translation process. Furthermore, real-time feedback is critical in reducing human mistakes [11]. The algorithm serves as a diligent partner to human translators by detecting and alerting probable mistakes or inconsistencies in translations in real time. This collaborative method considerably decreases the possibility of supervision, resulting in improved linguistic correctness and overall quality in the final product. Real-time mistake detection acts as a preventive strategy, preventing these errors from spreading further into the translation process [12]. In addition to improving efficiency and reducing errors, including real-time input creates an expedited feedback loop. Traditionally, the feedback loop in translation procedures might be protracted, causing delays in improving and polishing translations [13]. With real-time input, this loop is significantly reduced, allowing for continuous and iterative improvement processes. Translators may instantly analyze the impact of their changes, resulting in a dynamic feedback loop that encourages continuous translation refinement and improvement. The benefits of real-time feedback in translation quality evaluation go beyond only speed and mistake reduction; they also include a holistic improvement in efficiency, productivity, and overall translation quality. This transformational feature offers considerable promise for the evolution of translation processes across various language environments [14].

4. IMPACT ON TRANSLATION INDUSTRY

The use of AI models for real-time feedback has ushered in a transformational age for the translation business, resulting in significant advancements in different aspects of service delivery[15].

A. Improved Translation Services

The integration of AI has led to significant advancements in translation services, particularly in the accuracy and quality of translations [16]. AI-powered real-time feedback mechanisms play a key role in refining and improving the accuracy of translations across different languages. The swift identification and correction of errors guarantee that the final translated content closely reflects the original meaning, thereby meeting higher linguistic precision standards. These improvements directly result in increased customer satisfaction and greater trust in the reliability of translation services [17].

B. Cost-Effectiveness and Resource Optimization

Introducing AI models into the translation process brings a cost-effective element. Organizations can enhance resource allocation efficiency by automating quality assessment and feedback. The decrease in manual labor for identifying and correcting errors not only speeds up the translation process but also results in considerable cost reduction [18]. This cost-effectiveness enables translation services to be more widely available and adaptable, meeting the needs of a wider variety of clients and industries [19].

C. Market Competitiveness

Certainly! Here is a completely reformatted text about this same issue, but in different words: In the current internationalized reality where the ability to communicate in more than one language is of added value, the utilization of AI models improves the competitiveness of translation services [20]. Businesses focus on providing fast, low-cost and quality translation services, and positions of translation service providers at the top of this market [21]. Firms that have the capacity to provide real time databases of strategic AI tools help win clients who wish to have translation services that are high in quality, right on time, and cost-effective. Consequently, integration emerges as the most strategic resource for differentiating in the market and directing customers towards quick and prospective relationships [22]. Basically, the benefits of the use of AI in the translation domain go more than just the improvement of efficiency to the organization, this restructuring of the way services are offered to the customers is the first step to the provision of separation of consumers with the help of the undertaking[23]. This new marketplace re-positions the field by improving quality, using assets more intelligently, and increasing the competition in favor of the translation industry into a new paradigm or period of operation, speed and quality [24].

5. USER EXPERIENCE AND FEEDBACK

The incorporation of AI models for the real time assessment of translation quality also has a strong dependence on user interaction and interactions and user perception of the translation as a process [25].

A. Collection of User Feedback on the Real-time Feedback System :

Understanding user perspectives is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of the real-time feedback system [26]. Opinion polls, guidance testing, and other methods of data collection help to understand how such end-users and translators relate to the use of AI. This interaction helps to understand how their work is affected by the system, specifically when real-time feedback was effective or areas that could be improved [27].

B. User Satisfaction with the AI-Integrated Translation Quality Assessment :

The success of AI integration particularly user interactions relies on user satisfaction. In this case, user satisfaction was analyzed in terms of users' feedback related to the usability, effectiveness and dependability of the work, which was performed by the AI-based translation quality assessment system [28]. Their feedback eliciting positive emotions like efficient handling, lesser workload, and high quality translation suggests the integration was successful. However, any negative feedback or concerns expressed by the users must be addressed to improve and meet the specific requirements of the users [29].

C. Identification of Any User Concerns or Improvements Needed :

The gathered information regarding users' opinions may focus on certain technologies or features that, in the users' perception, need adjustment. As for the users' worries, they might concern system performance, comprehension of the feedback, or the transition to the new working processes [30]. These worries need to be well captured and responded to if user adoption is to be achieved and the use of AI fully optimized. It is also important to appreciate the scope of changes that can be made free of compromising the efficiency of the real-time feedback system as a result of interspersing user feedback. In summary, the user experience and feedback aspect of AI-in Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) is an interaction between the end devices and the circle of users. The organization and the system need to be in a constant cycle hence allowing organizations to continuously improve the system making it user-centered and inventively acceptable for use during AI conventional real-time feedback driven translation processes[31].

6. CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS

The integration of AI models for real-time feedback in translation quality assessment introduces various challenges and considerations that warrant careful attention [32].

A. Potential Drawbacks and Limitations of AI Integration :

Consequently, despite of the changes AI integration entails, it is worth to mention the negative side as well. These may include certain weaknesses, for instance, inaccurate translations, particularly difficult translations, and especially contextually oriented ones [33]. The concerns include the issue of dependency on how treatment is carried out, and on how effective analysis if training data is done. Also, the propensity of such AI models to foreign languages with thinner corpuses may rate the system's efficiency lower across ethnic groups [34].

B. Ethical Considerations in Automated Translation Assessment :

The moral issues associated with translation quality assessment through AI integration are of great concern [35]. There may be ethical implications related to the confidentiality and protection of certain linguistic data and other sensitive content. It is vital to ensure that the merits of a feedback loop are not compromised along with the proper use of AI tools. Ethical issues include providing information about the use of AI for assessment and obtaining users' consent, as well as removing or managing any biases in the AI. This guarantees that there is fairness in the representation of various linguistic content and user populations [36].

C. Addressing Challenges for Better Implementation :

To normally handle these challenges, one must take actions to improve the application of AI-based real-time feedback systems. This includes the on-going improvement and tuning of the AI models to make them more effective [37]. The risks of excessive dependence or job loss can be alleviated by training and coaching the translators in how to use AI tools. Defining data privacy and data security helps in maintaining responsible use, and it also enhances guilt free use among the users thus ensuring that ethical issues are adhered to. Furthermore, continuous improvement of the AI models in circulation to allow for various languages and translation techniques should be part of future work [38]. One of these is precluding and addressing such misgivings, providing ethical arguments and elaboration of implementation issues which are necessary to promote the constructive use of AI in translation quality evaluation. As a result of these complications, organizations must practice AI technology without violating moral principles or endanger the durability of the real-time feedback systems [39].

7. FUTURE PROSPECTS AND INDUSTRY ADOPTION

The introduction of AI models in the process of assessing translation quality creation paves the way to the more promising future which will be characterized with transformations, efficiency and technological developments [40].

A. Discussion on the Potential Widespread Adoption of AI-Integrated Systems :

With the current trajectory of AI-integrated systems indicates that widespread use in translation is highly likely. Companies will seek for real-time solutions to their needs looking for the possibility of incorporating technology that will feedback translation [41]. This is attributable to the flexibility and diversity of such systems which prove useful in meeting the needs of an international market. The envisaged AI-integrated systems incorporate technologically advanced systems that would enhance the efficiency of organizations as well as reduce the overall cost of translating documents. A lag in this utilization of the unmet need, coupled with the explosive market of technology, would attract penciled in the animus blend of technology with the translation [42].

B. Foreseeing Trends and Advancements in Translation Quality Assessment :

The future of translation quality assessment is ready for great improvements and changes. As always, there will be more news on the horizon, including advances in NLP, machine learning and neural networks, which will allow for more effectiveness and concurrently deeper communicative competence [43]. There is the possibility for more sophisticated types of interventions to take place in real-time, while some form of translation is still being produced, thanks to predictive analytics and more refined and developed algorithms. New possibilities of language translation may also be sought in other emerging technologies integrating augmented reality or virtual reality. In addition, the use of the subject matter knowledge and better translation in several languages may be the substance of future breakthroughs in translation [44].

C. Industry Readiness and Challenges for Widespread Adoption :

However, there are several barriers that the industry has to overcome for the AI-integrated systems to be adopted. The pursuit of the standardization of AI models and evaluation metrics presents a continuing problem that requires immediate attention in order to promote interoperability and benchmarking [45]. There is a need to alleviate issues

related to data privacy and security in order to achieve user acceptance as well as compliance with the laws and regulations. Furthermore, it will be critical in addressing this change resistance to raise awareness and educate translators and other professionals in the industry on how to cope with the AI powered processes [46]. It is towards this that the parties are called upon to work together to formulate guidelines on the use of AI in translation; there is more follow up on this maturity towards achieving change. For the future development of the AI-integrated systems in the evaluation of translation quality, such assumptions appear to possess outcomes of greater acceptance as the level of society is getting, in periods of great technological revolution. These technological anticipations are pleasing, and it will be also possible to meet these industry barriers up to the messaging where the constructive feedback systems based on AI and implemented in the real time will be adopted by the translation industry [47].

8. CONCLUSION

A. Recap of the Key Points Discussed :

Within this investigation concerning AI application in enhancing the quality of translation text evaluation by giving immediate feedback the following issues became apparent. This integration process pursues high-level AI-induced interactions with existing evaluative practices, resulting in greater effectiveness, diminutive human factors, and a faster cycle of evaluation. The overall influence on translation business is improvement of services, lower prices and more market competition. The user experience and feedback aspect is centered on considering users – their needs, answering them, and addressing their complaints. In addition, challenges of implementation such as the drawbacks, ethical issues as well as other obstacles related to human behavior have been identified and addressed. Finally, the deepening Observations Concentrate on the envisioned massive must-have AI solutions which indicate anticipated revolutions within that system.

B. Overall Assessment of the Concept of AI Integration :

The final evaluation of applying AI models to enable real-time feedback on quality assessments towards translation provides insights that could change people's perceptions on how linguistic precision is attained. The efficiency of the human translators has improved after the introduction of AI which assists human translators and cuts down on errors. The trend of AI reinforcing human translation, therefore, resonates with the present trends in technology and language services. This concept when implemented professionally has the potential to improve greatly the quality of translation assessment.

C. Closing Thoughts on the Future Implications of this Integration :

This view to the future has prompted the realization that AI has a much wider role than the human interfacing and real-time feedback on evaluation. Its integration will completely change the modern translational environment. The world is on the threshold of fresh global AI development with reinvented algorithms based on real user engagement and moral issues. Because of this, it can be expected that translation service businesses will be among the first to adopt AI-integrated systems, making translation services more affordable, easier, and flexible to the needs of global communication. Finally, this section closes with an appeal to all parties such as IT designers, translators and industry management for responsible and ethical integration of these technologies and ensure that AI will complement human efforts in improving language services.

References:

- [1] M. M. Ahsan and Z. Siddique, "Industry 4.0 in Healthcare: A systematic review," *Int. J. Inf. Manage. Data Insights*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 100079, Apr. 2022. doi: 10.1016/j.jjime.2022.100079.
- [2] Steiner, P. H. C. Chen, and C. H. Mermel, "Closing the translation gap: AI applications in digital pathology," *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA)-Reviews on Cancer*, vol. 1875, no. 1, p. 188452, 2021.
- [3] Z. Yifan and G. Xinchao, "Translator Education in the AI Era: challenges and opportunities," *Contemporary Social Sciences*, vol. 2020, no. 2, p. 7, 2020.
- [4] U. Lee, M. S. Kim, N. H. Kim, and G. M. Choi, "Implementation of Real-Time Sign Language AI Translation Program," *디지털콘텐츠학회논문지 (J. DCS)*, vol. 24, no. 10, pp. 2585–2591, 2023.
- [5] M. Kolhar and A. Alameen, "Artificial Intelligence Based Language Translation Platform," *Intelligent Automation & Soft Computing*, vol. 28, no. 1, 2021.
- [6] Q. Wang, L. Y. Feng, J. G. Ye, J. G. Zou, and Y. F. Zheng, "Accelerating the integration of ChatGPT and other large-scale AI models into biomedical research and healthcare," *MedComm – Future Medicine*, vol. 2, no. 2, p. e43, 2023.
- [7] Futia and A. Vetrò, "On the integration of knowledge graphs into deep learning models for a more comprehensible AI—Three challenges for future research," *Information*, vol. 11, no. 2, p. 122, 2020.

- [8] J. M. Alvarez-Rodríguez, R. M. Zuñiga, V. M. Pelayo, and J. Llorens, "Challenges and opportunities in the integration of the Systems Engineering process and the AI/ML model lifecycle," *INCOSE International Symposium*, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 560–575, July 2019.
- [9] M. M. Ahsan and Z. Siddique, "Industry 4.0 in Healthcare: A systematic review," *Int. J. Inf. Manage. Data Insights*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 100079, Apr. 2022. doi: 10.1016/j.jjime.2022.100079..
- [10] A. Abdi, G. Sedrakyan, B. Veldkamp, J. van Hilleberg, and S. M. van den Berg, "Students feedback analysis model using deep learning-based method and linguistic knowledge for intelligent educational systems," *Soft Comput.*, vol. 27, no. 19, pp. 14073–14094, Oct. 2023. doi: 10.1007/s00500-023-08572-w.
- [11] V. Vandeghinste et al., "Improving the translation environment for professional translators," *Informatics*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 24, MDPI, June 2019.
- [12] O. Yahia, Y. Hassan, and A. Elsayed, "REINFORCEMENT LEARNING APPROACH USING FUZZY-ROUGH SET THEORY FOR MACHINE TRANSLATION," *ICIC Express Letters*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 25–30, Jan. 2023. doi: 10.24507/icicel.17.01.25.
- [13] S. Ranathunga, E.-S. A. Lee, M. Prifti Skenduli, R. Shekhar, M. Alam, and R. Kaur, "Neural machine translation for low-resource languages: A survey," *ACM Comput. Surv.*, vol. 55, no. 11, pp. 1–37, Feb. 2023. doi: 10.1145/3567591.
- [14] S. O'Brien, M. Simard, and M. J. Goulet, "Machine translation and self-post-editing for academic writing support: Quality explorations," *Translation Quality Assessment: From Principles to Practice*, pp. 237–262, 2018.
- [15] Yves, "Impact of technology on Translation and Translation Studies," *Russian Journal of Linguistics*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 344–361, 2019.
- [16] Omar, A. F. Khafaga, and I. E. N. A. W. Shaalan, "The impact of translation software on improving the performance of translation majors," *International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications*, vol. 11, no. 4, 2020.
- [17] Sha and J. Lai, "A case study of improving and evaluating consumer survey translation," *Translation & Interpreting: The International Journal of Translation and Interpreting Research*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 86–100, 2016.
- [18] Shah et al., "Optimizing the management algorithm for heartburn in general gastroenterology: cost-effectiveness and cost-minimization analysis," *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology*, 2023.
- [19] M. J. Goswami, "Leveraging AI for Cost Efficiency and Optimized Cloud Resource Management," *International Journal of New Media Studies: International Peer Reviewed Scholarly Indexed Journal*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 21–27, 2020.
- [20] Zia et al., "Agricultural market competitiveness in the context of climate change: a systematic review," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 7, p. 3721, 2022.
- [21] S. Hassan and A. A. Mahrous, "Nation branding: the strategic imperative for sustainable market competitiveness," *Journal of Humanities and Applied Social Sciences*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 146–158, 2019.
- [22] S. S. Hassan, "Determinants of market competitiveness in an environmentally sustainable tourism industry," *Journal of Travel Research*, vol. 38, no. 3, pp. 239–245, 2000.
- [23] Licht, W. Sofka, and W. Urban, "Competitiveness: a market perspective," in *Europe's Automotive Industry on the Move: Competitiveness in a Changing World*, Heidelberg: Physica-Verlag HD, pp. 45–101, 2005.
- [24] J. Chen, X. Su, and X. Wu, "Market competitiveness and Big 5 pricing: Evidence from China's binary market," *The International Journal of Accounting*, vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 1–24, 2007.
- [25] M. Aljanabi and S. Y. Mohammed, "Metaverse: open possibilities," *Iraqi Journal For Computer Science and Mathematics*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 79–86, 2023.
- [26] W. Zheng et al., "iFeedback: Exploiting user feedback for real-time issue detection in large-scale online service systems," in *2019 34th IEEE/ACM International Conference on Automated Software Engineering (ASE)*, pp. 352–363, IEEE, Nov. 2019.
- [27] Patel and P. Kumar, "Intelligent Feedback Mechanisms in AI-Powered Blended Learning Environments," *Computers and Education*, vol. 182, p. 104491, 2023.
- [28] Y. Wohn and M. Almoqbel, "AI-integrated communication: conceptualization and a critical review," in *Research Handbook on Artificial Intelligence and Communication*, pp. 29–43, 2023.
- [29] Singh and P. Sharma, "Longitudinal Study on AI-Enhanced Language Learning and Student Progress in Blended Classrooms," *Journal of Educational Technology & Society*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 137–151, 2023.
- [30] Malgaonkar, S. A. Licorish, and B. T. R. Savarimuthu, "Prioritizing user concerns in app reviews—A study of requests for new features, enhancements and bug fixes," *Information and Software Technology*, vol. 144, p. 106798, 2022.
- [31] Ondiege and M. Clarke, "Investigating user identification in remote patient monitoring devices," *Bioengineering*, vol. 4, no. 3, p. 76, 2017.
- [32] M. Kosinski et al., "Facebook as a research tool for the social sciences: Opportunities, challenges, ethical considerations, and practical guidelines," *American Psychologist*, vol. 70, no. 6, p. 543, 2015.
- [33] Khan et al., "Drawbacks of artificial intelligence and their potential solutions in the healthcare sector," *Biomedical Materials & Devices*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 731–738, 2023.
- [34] Blanco-Gonzalez et al., "The role of AI in drug discovery: challenges, opportunities, and strategies," *Pharmaceuticals*, vol. 16, no. 6, p. 891, 2023.
- [35] S. Y. Mohammed, M. Aljanabi, and M. M. Mijwil, "Federated Learning: Issues, Challenges, and Needs," in *Intelligent Circuits and Systems for SDG 3—Good Health and Well-Being*, CRC Press, pp. 383–392.
- [36] Horváth, "AI in interpreting: Ethical considerations," *Across Languages and Cultures*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 1–13, 2022.
- [37] M. Federici et al., "Ethics, automated processes, machine translation, and crises," in *Towards Responsible Machine Translation: Ethical and Legal Considerations in Machine Translation*, Cham: Springer International Publishing, pp. 135–156, 2023.
- [38] S. Sarvajayakesavalu, "Addressing challenges of developing countries in implementing five priorities for sustainable development goals," *Ecosystem Health and Sustainability*, vol. 1, no. 7, pp. 1–4, 2015.

- [39] S. Ribeiro, L. H. van de Burgwal, and B. J. Regeer, "Overcoming challenges for designing and implementing the One Health approach: A systematic review of the literature," *One Health*, vol. 7, p. 100085, 2019.
- [40] K. Nam et al., "The adoption of artificial intelligence and robotics in the hotel industry: prospects and challenges," *Electronic Markets*, vol. 31, pp. 553–574, 2021.
- [41] Mustafa and M. Ahmed, "Analyzing Sustainability and Integration of AI and IoT in Enterprise Systems: Challenges and Opportunities," *Sustainability*, vol. 15, no. 5, p. 2439, 2023.
- [42] R. Kumar and S. Singh, "The Challenges of Creating AI-Integrated Systems: A Cross-Domain Analysis," *IEEE Access*, vol. 11, pp. 7567–7578, 2023.
- [43] Zaretskaya, "Translators' requirements for translation technologies: user study on translation tools," 2017.
- [44] O. Bojar et al., "Findings of the 2017 conference on machine translation (wmt17)," *Association for Computational Linguistics*, 2017.
- [45] S. Rajbhandari et al., "Assessing the industrial readiness for adoption of Industry 4.0 in Nepal: A structural equation model analysis," *Heliyon*, vol. 8, no. 2, 2022.
- [46] Hradecky et al., "Organizational readiness to adopt artificial intelligence in the exhibition sector in Western Europe," *International Journal of Information Management*, vol. 65, p. 102497, 2022.
- [47] Jalo et al., "Extended reality technologies in small and medium-sized European industrial companies: level of awareness, diffusion and enablers of adoption," *Virtual Reality*, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 1745–1761, 2022.